REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,657.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | „ 2 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ |

As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**

**THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R.N.R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

| August 1873. | | September 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 21 | Leave Madras | 5 |
| „ Carwar | 23 | „ Coconada | 7 |
| „ Cochin for Narrakal | 27 | „ Visagapatam | 8 |
| „ Alleppy | 27 | „ Bimlipatam | 8 |
| „ Tuticorin | 28 | „ Gopaulpore | 9 |
| „ Colombo | 30 | „ False Point | 10 |
| „ Galle | 31 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 12 |
| „ Negapatam | Sept. 3 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, if is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.**

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

**THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

| August 1873. | | | Sept. 1873. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 27 | Leave BUSREH | 17 | | |
| for Kurrachee | 31 | „ Fao | 17 | | |
| „ Guadur | Sept. 1 | „ Bushire | 19 | | |
| „ Muscat | 3 | „ Bahrein | 19 | | |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 5 | „ Linga | 21 | | |
| „ Linga | 7 | „ Bunder Abbas | 26 | | |
| „ Bushire | 9 | „ Muscat | 28 | | |
| „ Koweit | 11 | „ Guadur | 30 | | |
| „ Fao | 11 | | Oct. | | |
| „ Muhamerah | 11 | „ Kurrachee | 6 | | |
| Arrive BUSREH | 12 | Arrive BOMBAY | 6 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.**

**THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Mercelle, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Corvo, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM FERRIES** (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bunsay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 6 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 |

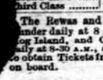
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new, First-class fast Past senger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,350 Tons, 250 H P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | £35 0 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £33 6 | £22 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to

Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

**...COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.**

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

**ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

| GENOA | and | BOMBAY |
|---|---|---|
| the 24th, | | on the 1st |

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| 50 | 34 | 14 | Wines. |
| 50 | 34 | 14 | Including |
| 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| 62 | 38 | 14-10 | Without Food. |

...years, free of charge.
...ge 10 years, half fare.

...om Bombay:—

MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

...departure will be fixed and published a day ...sailing.

...of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
...te Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
...ember 1871.

**...A CAPE TO HAVRE.**

...HE French Ship "VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, ...on her way to Bombay from the Malabar ...t, will load for Havre immediately on ar... For Freight, please apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

**...CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SCEPTRE, Tellock, Commander, ...ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and ... BILLS of LADING for our Inspe... FREIGHT. Orders will be grant... GODS at the Bunders.**

**...NLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.**

...1873.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22nd August, 1873, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. F. Cates, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Hazlewood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25 | South'pt'n | to Calcutta | Oct. 30 | South'pt'n | to Bombay |
| Oct. 2 | „ | to Bombay | Nov. 6 | „ | to Calcutta |
| „ 9 | „ | to Calcutta | „ 13 | „ | to Bombay |
| „ 16 | „ | to Bombay | „ 20 | „ | to Calcutta |
| „ 23 | „ | to Calcutta | „ 27 | „ | to Bombay |
| | | | Dec. 4 | „ | to Calcutta |

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS .....£66
SECOND CLASS .....£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A S-G L—1001-48—34 Bales Brown Paper.
A few Pieces of Woollen Cloth.
A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Scarfs, Dhoties, Silk Bengal Mooctas, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c.
On account and risk of Rahimbhoy Memonjee:—Ex Saladin.
H C & C—No. 2713-22—4 Cases Ultramarine.
By order of the German Consul, the Effects of Mr. W. Frohlich, deceased.
Wearing Apparels, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLLEN CLOTH AND CLOTHING of various colours and qualities, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing:—

A large Stock of Woollen Cloth of various colours and qualities, also Cl th and Serge Tunics and Trousers, Boots, Bootings, and other miscellaneous articles of Garniture, &c.—Terms Cash.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in No. 7, Meadow Street, by order of Messrs. Lhunjeebhoy Beheramjee Rustomjee and Hormusjee Beheramjee Rana, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dhunbaijee, widow of Beheramjee Rustomjee Rana, a decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 2nd December 1869, passed at the suit of the said Executors against Nanabhoy Framjee in suit No. 620 of 1869 for Rup es 7,980-10-11 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the decree till payment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A First-rate English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, by William Cole, London.
A nearly new Light English-built Miniature Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts, by J. Henderson.
One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.
A new Light Patanquin Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Second-hand ditto ditto.
Few Sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy Harnesses.
Few very handsome large Marble Figures with Domes.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

5 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 „ Grey Cloths.
7 cases Grey Dhoties.
10 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs, 23 by 22 and 28 by 26.
5 „ Assorted Prints.
5 bales Grey Shirtings 3½ lb.
5 „ „ „ 6 lb.
5 cases Chuma Cloth.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BORA STREET IN THE NEW TOWN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Marwadee Purks Anun'a, Suwa Pudma, Ragoonath Walls, Gumna Hurnath, and Jaitha Hema, trading under the name of Purka Anunda, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Fatmabai, widow of Noorbhoy Chandbhoy and Chandbhoo Noorbhoy.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Bora Street in New Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered under No. 2,318, and assessed under No. 8, admeasuring 138 4-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Manockjee, on the west by a passage, on the north by the Bora Street, and on the south by the Fire Temple of Nusserwanjee Heerjee.

AUCTION SALE of neat Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Cottage Piano, &c., &c., on the 3rd Floor of the Police Station, on the Breach Candy Road, at Dhobee Talao.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the household furniture, Piano, &c., the same comprising neat cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, electro plated hot water curry dishes, set of tea and coffee services, tea trays, toast rack, bread basket, cruet stand, butter cooler, sugar basin, table and chamber candlesticks, table spoons and forks, salver, ice pitcher, and neatly carved blackwood furniture, viz., drawing room, dining room, pier, card washing and dressing tables, lady's writing table conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, sideboard, whatnots, tea poys, hat stand, camp cots, towel horses, clothes press, wardrobes, chiffonier, pictures in maple and gilt frames, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging and reading lamps, cottage Piano, dispense and cook room furniture, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from TUESDAY, the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Parell Village and Matharpakady Road, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Anne Pennell in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to him.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY will submit to Public Auction, the property at Parell Village described as Lot No. 1 on the premises, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of August instant, and the Matharpakady property described as Lot No. 2 also, on the premises, at 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August instant.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Hilly Tocca land or ground situate at Parell village in the Island of Bombay, within the limits of the Registration Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement (13,385) square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the property now or late of Vittaldas Vizbhookandas, on the west by the property now or late of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the north partly by property now or late of Keroba Dadajee and partly by property now or late of Jeeroo Pandoo Mataa, and on the south partly by the Govan or passage, partly by the said property now or late of the said Vittaldas Vizbhookandas and partly by the said property now or late of the said Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 177 of Tocca and was formerly in the occupation of Bhanjee Nandu and now in the occupation of Mrs. Pennell.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree ground of the Hon'ble Narsyen Wassudewjee, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (168 4-9) square yards or thereabouts, situate and being on the west side of Matharpakady Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 56, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of Mrs. Pennell, and bounded on the east by Matharpakady Road, on the west by the house of Diego Mesquitta, on the south by the house of Manuel Rodrigues, and on the south by the house of Mrs. Pennell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of the above properties, apply to the Undersigned.—Dated this 18th day of August 1873.

SALE of IRON BARGES, of Iron Steam Barge LILY, and of Two Steam Cranes.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Moody Bay, to close partnership account.

8 Iron Barges, respectively registered under Nos. 3610, 3611 3612, 3613 3615, 3617, 3618, and 3619, all of the burthen of 100 tons, and admeasuring 83 1-3rd feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, together with all the stores that each of them may have on board at the time of sale.

1 Iron Steam Barge Lily, of 15-horse power, registered under No. 3491, and of 81 tons burthen, and admeasuring 80½ feet in length, 18 f et in breadth, and 7½ feet in depth, together with all the stores that may be on board at the time of sale.

Also 2 Steam Cranes, with their prospective fittings, now lying at Carnac Bunder.

Private offers will be received by the Unde signed up to the afternoon of SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, and if not sold within that time, they will be sold off by Auction on the 20 inst.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD ... Public Auction, at ... ust, 1873, at 12-30 ..., Esq., the Official ... Association Limited. ... will be sold without ...

...FORD & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, an Office Shigram, &c., at No. 86, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture Carriage, &c., the Property of H. W. Vidal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

LAWYERS and BANKERS vs. the WORLD.

This MATCH will be concluded THIS EVENING at 5-30.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

CROQUET SET WANTED.

WANTED, a good CROQUET SET. Address, stating price and other particulars, "C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

Pure, Wholesome, and Agreeable,

Imported Overland Weekly

by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.

A very fine Parcel has just been imported by the Undersigned.

"They are superb." *Letter from Political Agent received* 10-8-73.

In Boxes of 100.....Rs. 8 per Box.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

That it contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this country, is an opinion constantly being expressed by those who use it.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.

Eradicates Mange on HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCOBRUNNER | per doz. quarts | 35 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | „ „ | 31 |
| Ditto. | „ pints | 17 |
| RAUENTHALER | „ quarts | 24 |
| RUDESHEIMER | „ „ | 22 |
| Ditto. | „ pints | 12 |
| NIERNSTEINER | „ quarts | 20 |
| BODENHEIMER | „ „ | 16 |
| OPPENHEIMER | „ „ | 20 |
| GEISENHEIMER | „ „ | 18 |
| Ditto. | „ pints | 10 |
| RIESLING | „ quarts | 15 |

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.
10 „ „ „ 10 „

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

A VERY SUPERIOR WINE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Pints | per doz. 15 |

CLARET.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| MEDOC VIEUX. Breakfast Wine | per doz. quarts 10 |
| Ditto ditto ditto | „ pints 6 |
| PAULIGNAC, superior quality | „ quarts 12 |
| Ditto ditto ditto | „ pints 6-8 |
| MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine | „ quarts 16 |
| SAUTERNE, very superior Wine | „ „ 21 |

CHAMPAGNE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine | per doz. quarts 40 |
| Ditto ditto ditto | „ pints 21 |
| SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Frères | „ quarts 30 |
| Ditto ditto ditto | „ pints 16 |

The BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label | per doz. 24 |
| Ditto. „ Green Label | „ „ 27 |

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

PORT WINE AND SHERRY.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PORT WINE, old, full-bodied | per doz. 24 |
| SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son. | „ 25 |
| Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal | „ 27 |
| Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal | „ 30 |
| Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres | „ 20 |

JUST RECEIVED, PER S. S. ELGIN,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKES AND MOLINE,
Quarts and Pints.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE AND CO.,

Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

J. NEUBERG.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Verandahs, Columns & Lamps. Railing and Gates, Conservatories, School Fittings. Tomb Railing, Covered Ways, Washhand Basins. Terminals, Balconies, Closets and Urinals. Cresting, Fountains, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be conformded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE per CENT. per ANNUM, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1873.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 5th, to TUESDAY the 19th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz.:—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

*IMPORTANT NOTICE*

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ARE CLEARING OUT last Season's SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

P. FUCKEERJEE & CO.,

HOUSE AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA*, FORT.

*Just Published, Price Rs. 5.*

THE

ROD IN INDIA,

BEING

HINTS HOW TO OBTAIN SPORT,

WITH

REMARKS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF FISH, OTTERS, &c.

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FISH AND TACKLE,

BY

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS, Md. C.S.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

*Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market*

the

Public are hereby Cautioned

against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

*The well-known Richness and Delicacy*

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its Ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

*It should be purchased only from*

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

*Asking for the*

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
*NEW YORK.*

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other article, it is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. Bristol's Pills can be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Ponyone, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

# WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES.

## J. AND W. WATSON AND CO.'S

SURPLUS STOCK OF WATERPROOFS ARE NOW BEING SOLD 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET,

**BOMBAY.**

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

## BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

## BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

**FASHIONABLE MILLINERY**

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains the same, there having been little or no business done for next mail.

Government Securities remain the same at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16 to 15/32d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/32d. to ¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 1s 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do demand ..... 100 3/16
On Madras 30 days' sight ..... 99½
Do. demand ..... 99¼
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 228.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ... ...111½
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...108½ to ½
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... ...102½
10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... ...105
5 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... ...112
New French Loan 6 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10-8-0
Carolas ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 20
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... 22¾
Five-Franee Pieces ... ... ... ... ... 22½
Bar Silver... ... ... ... ... ... ... 105½ to 107½
Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 16-13.
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... 16-13

## FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1873.

YESTERDAY and to-day business has been almost suspended on account of native holidays. We never remember a time when so little business has been doing as is the case just now. There are only two ships and one steamer loading for Liverpool and they have great difficulty in finding cargo to fill up. The Birmingham proceeds to Calcutta and the British Sceptre, the only disengaged ship, will probably go to the same port. At Kurrachee a large business is going forward; wheat and seeds are being shipped in large quantities. The Ethelred, 769 tons, at Kurrachee, gets £2-12-6 for a cargo of wheat, seeds, wool, for Liverpool, and the steamers Abbotsfords and Red Gauntlet have been chartered to arrive September loading for London, and a steamer of 1,324 tons, now on her way to Aden, has also been chartered with option of London or Liverpool.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Oar bdls ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value ₹ sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank ... | 90 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ... | 1,430 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 797½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ... | 272½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras ... | 1,120 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China ... | 275 |
| 40,000 | 2511 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank ... | 410 nil. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C... | 150 |
| 80,000 | 250 | 125 | 4 p.ct. | National Bank of India.. | 121 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ... | 495 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 218·3·0 | p. c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ... | 237 |
| ..... | £20 | 109·1·0 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 43·10·0 | do. | Ditto ... | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 | 186·5·1 | do. | Do. New Shares ... | |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 75 | Colaba Land Co ... | 1,490 |
| 5,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 85 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30 p.c. | Mazagon Land ... | 830 |
| 1,000 | f. 0 | all | 15 p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ... | |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.c | Alexandra Spinning ... | 1,455 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 100* | Alliance Spinning ... | 2,675 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,700 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United ... | 1,200 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Bronach Mills ... | 225 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dharumsey Spinning ... | 1,610 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c | Great Eastern ... | 2,275 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | | Jewraj Ballo Mills ... | 1,155 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.c | Manockji Petit's ... | 1,295 |
| 900 | 1,000 | a | 60 p.c | Morarjee Spinning ... | 1,290 |
| 900 | 2,500 | all | 150 p.c | Oriental ... | 2,350 |
| 600 | 500 | 400 | 210 p.c | Royal ... | 1,325 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soonderdas Spinning ... | 1,325 |

* Per share for the half-year.

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

### PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed quiet, and no business had transpired.

### COTTON.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and no sales have come to our notice.

### YARNS.

No change in any respect, and no sales.

### METALS.

No sales.

## OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 2nd August.

| | Receipts. Rs. a. p. | Train Mileage. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers ... | 149 9 9 | 129 |
| Goods ... | 50 11 9 | 29 |
| Electric Telegraph ... | 1 9 10 | 0 |
| Total ... | 201 15 4 | Total ... 158 |

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVAL.

| Augt. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Caradoc (s) ... | Garret ... | London, July 16. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Aug. | Vessel | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Punjab (s) ... | Gavin ... | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Birmingham, Durham, to Calcutta.
Brig Leticia, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.]

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta, s, 100 drums oil, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 2 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 660 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 2 hogsheads portwine, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

Royal Saxon, 64 packages glassware, Sulamanjee Rajubally.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court, 65 hogsheads pale ale, Lyon & Co.

British Sceptre, 3 cases glassware, Fuckeerjee Pestonjee; 25 boxes candles, Hajee Essac Soub & Sons; 32 packages paper and 9 bales straw boards, Canjee Ebram Noormahomed.

Wimbledon, s, 85 casks beer, Curseejee Byramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 11 barrels brandy, P S Mendoucer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 200 bales cotton, R L King and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 4 cases shawls, P and O Co.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 14.

Burrows, Colonel, Deputy Quarter Master General, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 15.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail. closes. | Afternoon packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ... | Aug. 22 ... | 3-30 P.M. ... | 4-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ... | ,, 20 ... | 11 A.M. ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.. | ,, 27 ... | 11 A.M. ... | 12 A.M. |
| Australian ... | ,, 23 ... | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet. |
| China ... | ,, 25 ... | 4-30 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ... | ,, 29 ... | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. | Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies. |
|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ... | 4 | 9 0 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | | 5½ P.M. | | 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ... | Aug. 22 | Monday ... | Oct. | 27 |
| ,, ... | ,, 29 | ,, ... | Nov. | 3 |
| ,, ... | Sept. 5 | ,, ... | ,, | 10 |
| ,, ... | ,, 12 | ,, ... | ,, | 17 |
| ,, ... | ,, 19 | ,, ... | ,, | 24 |
| | 7 P.M. | | | |
| Monday ... | Sept. 22 | ,, ... | Dec. | 1 |
| ,, ... | Oct. 6 | ,, ... | ,, | 8 |
| ,, ... | ,, 13 | ,, ... | ,, | 15 |
| ,, ... | ,, 20 | ,, ... | ,, | 22 |
| | | Tuesday ... | Nov. | 4 |
| Monday ... | Aug. 25 | ,, ... | ,, | 18 |
| ,, ... | Sept. 8 | ,, ... | Dec. | 2 |
| ,, ... | ,, 22 | ,, ... | ,, | 16 |
| Tuesday ... | Oct. 7 | ,, ... | ,, | 30 |
| ,, ... | ,, 21 | | | |

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

### CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | | 4 P.M. | | 4 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tuesday ... | Nov. | 4 |
| Monday ... | Aug. 25 | ,, ... | ,, | 18 |
| ,, ... | Sept. 8 | ,, ... | Dec. | 2 |
| ,, ... | ,, 22 | ,, ... | ,, | 16 |
| Tuesday ... | Oct. 7 | ,, ... | ,, | 30 |
| ,, ... | ,, 21 | | | |

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

## THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ... | Rs. | 42 | 0 0 |
| Half Year ... | *ditto* ... ,, | 24 | 0 0 |
| Three Months ... | *ditto* ... ,, | 14 | 0 0 |
| One Month ... | *ditto* ... ,, | 5 | 0 0 |
| One Week ... | *ditto* ... ,, | 1 | 8 0 |

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

## "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

*A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.*

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

## BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ... ,, 0 4

## *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOMLINSON—August 17th, at Byculla Cottages, Florence Hope, the beloved daughter of W. G. Tomlinson, Inspector Bombay Municipality, aged 1 year and 8 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—August 13th, at Delhi, the wife of Charles Beresford, of a daughter.

BROWNE—August 8th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Reverend J. Frank Browne, Chaplain, of a son.

FRYER—August 8th, at Sheikh Budin, Derah Ismail Khan, the wife of F. W. Fryer, Esq., C. S., of a son.

RAYNSFORD—August 11th, at Bareilly, the wife of Major Raynsford, R. A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JAMIESON—GRAVES—August 7th, at Murree, by the Rev. M. E. Mills, C. J. Jamieson, Lieutenant, 41st "The Welsh" Regiment, to Maria G., youngest daughter of the late H. Graves, Esq., of Preston, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

BUNN—August 6th, at Hingona, via Jeypore, Charles Hiller, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bunn, aged 1 year and 2 months.

BUDD—August 11th, at Woodlands, Mussoorie, Captain S. Budd, late Royal Artillery, aged 65.

THOMAS—August 13th, at Madras, Laura Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. R. C. Thomas.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*


# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873.


WE are glad to see by the last batch of Horse Guards General Orders that the authorities at Home have at last appreciated the importance of making the Cavalry into "dragoons" in the real sense of the word as defined in Johnson's dictionary—*i. e.*, "soldiers trained to "fight indifferently on horse and foot." We are aware that cavillers have taken advantage of the word *indifferently* to scoff at the idea of making a good horse soldier into a bad foot soldier, as they choose to put it; however, fortunately for an arm of the service which in the march of events has been undeniably neglected, while the Artillery and Infantry have been brought to perfection, or the nearest thing to it, the time has at last come when, by a few pages accompanying a General Order, the Cavalry is made doubly as strong and independent as it has ever been—for, with a few noticeable exceptions, dismounted service is altogether untaught in regiments from various causes: laziness and a false feeling that it is *infra dig.* being perhaps the chief! The new instructions commence by saying "the Cavalry soldier should, when mounted in "the ranks, depend on his sword or lance and "horse alone. The carbine must only be used "when he is acting as a mounted skirmisher or on foot." We observe that at Wimbledon the mounted Volunteers are offered a prize to compete for by Colonel Lindsay, the practice to be from horseback after a short burst over a country. We do not anticipate to hear if the experiment being very successful, as even if the mounted Volunteer manages to *live* the distance, unless his mount is something peculiarly steady, our experience goes to prove he will be more dangerous to his friends than to his foes as represented by the target. The ordinary run of troopers not having the properties of a shooting pony, from the back of which old gentlemen manage to do wonderful execution at home sometimes, it is chiefly when acting dismounted that the value of a rifled breech-loading carbine being one of the arms of our dragoons is most apparent. That the fact has at last been appreciated by the authorities is a subject of congratulation. The new instructions, although they spread over eight pages, consist chiefly of suggestions, and regulations advisable to adopt, leaving considerable scope for the exercise of the intelligence and discretion of squadron and troop leaders—the matter-of-course precautions being observed of the dismounted men being as near as possible to their led horses, so as to be able to remount in time to meet an attack of the enemy's Cavalry, the proximity of which ought always to be discovered first by the scouts—care always being taken that the led horses are not under direct fire.

One of the suggestions is an illustration of the fresh additional strength the proper use of the rifled carbine can be made to afford. Your Cavalry halted, say in two lines, observes a mass of the enemy's Cavalry bearing down on it, it is suggested that the second line should move up to within forty yards of the first—half the former, or alternate files, dismount—double through the intervals and form up a few yards in front of the latter, and keep up a fire on the advancing enemy till it is time for your first line to advance and meet the attack; when the dismounted men double back, mount, and act as support. Thus the enemy, while advancing from 1,000 to within 300 yards, is under a fire of breech-loaders, which ought to, in umpire language, render him to be in a position to be "much shaken" when he comes in contact with the fresh first line. This plan of operations, the instructions say, can also be practised in retreat; we trust however that the opportunity to prove its efficacy under the latter circumstances may be denied us. We have in former articles enlarged on the advantages of our Cavalry being given an opportunity of using a beautiful weapon like the Snider breech-loading carbine to advantage, i. e. on foot, so although numerous instances occurs to us for illustrating the value of the late move in the right direction, we will not inflict them on our readers, as doubtless after a little experience the system will soon develop itself, and it only requires a campaign to prove what good "dragoons" properly instructed will be able to accomplish, as it will be but of little consequence being away number of miles a-head of Infantry, the tardy arrival of which has made many "a pot boil over."

To the stranger visiting Paris for the first time, the eagerness for political pabulum and discussion shown by the *habitués* of the cafés is one of the most noteworthy characteristics of Parisian life. A lively discussion in the Assembly is followed by miniature discussions, innumerable, usually as much on the merits of the Deputies who have occupied the Tribune as on the questions at issue, and a "scene in the Assembly" is certain to be followed by petty convulsions in every direction. To a certain extent is this the case generally throughout the country, but the volatile nature of the Parisian, and the facts of his proximity to the place of meeting and his familiarity with at least the appearance of the leading Deputies and the members of the Government, combine to make it more emphatically a characteristic feature in the capital. To the Parisians, generally, the articles in the newspapers bearing on politics are of equal importance to the news columns, and as a rule the more wit and sarcasm the journalist can throw into his writing the more he is rewarded with popular applause. And the system of writers in the daily papers signing their productions naturally leads to this applause being given, not as it would be in England to the paper which publishes, but personally to the writer from whose pen the articles come. With the Parisian journalist, therefore, politics are entered into with more of a personal zest than we are accustomed to; the English journalist calmly reviews political affairs from what to him appears the stand-point of the public good, the French on the other hand, in many instances, makes political capital for himself by "getting up his name" as a politician, with a view to political employment or to the suffrages of the electors. Then again many lawyers or other professional men who have been honoured by a constituency find it convenient after election to form a connection with journalism, if that connection has not existed before, and thus the violence of party feeling in the Chamber obtains as much vent in the press as in the Chamber itself.

This no doubt accounts for the great freedom—to use no stronger term—with which politics and politicians are treated in the Parisian prints, freedom which is often surprising. A mistaken idea seems to prevail to a large extent in English society that the press in France must be particularly careful as to what it says; but our experience leads us to think that now as great freedom is exercised by the French press as by the English, and certainly many things are tolerated in French newspapers which would soon, by the mere force of public opinion, be found unprofitable and unallowable in England. Even in the time of the Empire, the freedom with which the newspapers criticised the Empire itself and public affairs generally was greater than was supposed by most English readers, who saw in an occasional mandate for the stoppage of a newspaper evidence of absolute tyranny. This fact of the presence in the Assembly of professed journalists and men with a very close relation to journalism may account for at least one of the scenes which have lately disgraced the National Assembly. The scene to which we refer was caused by the bringing in of a bill by M. Ernoul, the Minister of Justice, to confer upon the permanent committee of the Assembly, which will sit during the recess the right, already belonging to the Assembly itself, of authorising the prosecution of persons guilty of insulting the Assembly. The mere mention of the measure caused noisy protests from the Left, and considerable tumult ensued. M. Ernoul, we are told, in the midst of the noise, proceeded to explain that the object of his bill was to prevent attacks being made with deplorable impunity upon the Assembly while it was not sitting. The tumult which followed appears to have been indescribable, and it was only by the frequent ringing of the President's bell that even the semblance of a discussion was ensured. With the merits of M. Ernoul's bill we have little concern: what attracts our attention from that question is the disgraceful character of such scenes in an Assembly whose deliberations ought to be conducted with dignity. The difference between the character of the Frenchman and of the Anglo-Saxon is great, but it should not be held to justify such scenes, the frequent occurrence of which must be a cause of great and patriotic humiliation to the more moderate. We have somehow become accustomed to look with some degree of indulgence upon these displays of puerility in the National Assembly, but what, we would ask, would be thought by the British public were the picture presented to them of our legislators at Westminster rising *en masse*, shouting and gesticulating notwithstanding all the efforts of the speaker to keep order, and even going so far as to shake their fists in their opponents' faces! The temper of the legislators themselves could not stand it, and, to look upon it in a ludicrous way, a free-fight would be almost certain to ensue, but a more serious consequence would to a certainty be the destruction of all faith of the stability of our Constitution and the likelihood of civil war. The French people are fortunate in being able to look upon such unhappy and disgraceful scenes with but little concern; but one would think that a sense of his own dignity and that of the Assembly of which he is a member ought to induce every Deputy to look upon occurrences of this kind with abhorrence. Such a sense of dignity, we fear, is wanting in many of the Deputies, and till men possessing it form a larger majority in the Assembly than at present, or till a Government strong enough to insist upon less riotous proceedings, such scenes will continue to be a disgrace to the French people as a nation.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SPAIN.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST.

The contract has been signed to-day to lay a cable between the Cape, Mauritius, and Aden.

Correspondents picture the Camp at Dartmoor as a vast swamp.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued an order relative to the grievance of army officers, and desiring the cessation of further discussion. The memorials of general duty officers are to await the result of the enquiry graciously ordered by Her Majesty the Queen.

MADRID, 16TH AUGUST.

The Cortes has approved the bill calling out 30,000 of the Reserve. Carthagena is preparing a determined resistance. The insurgent ships have fired on the foreign frigates, who replied, but without causing any damage.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ... 62,000 bales.
,, Week's Sales of Surats ... 12,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports of Cotton ... 24,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Surats ... 3,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton ... 805,000 ,,
,, Stock of Surats ... 287,000 ,,

Surats during the week have been in fair demand, but are still freely offered, and occasional sales have been made at a slight concession.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market closed also quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The sum of £94,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but prices were unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings (ord. quality) ... 7s. 9d.
8½lbs. do. do. ... 9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist (common seed.) ... 1s. 1½d.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIMLA, 17TH AUG., 4-15 P.M.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the adoption, with some modifications, in this country of the War Office Regulations of 1871 for British Army Schools.

Colonel Gaye, R. H. A., takes the place of Major-General Huyshe as Inspector General of Artillery in India.

Mr. T. T. Cooper shortly leaves Simla to take up his duties as Political Agent at Bhamo.

The Yarkhand Envoy is expected in Bombay in three weeks.

CALCUTTA, 17TH AUGUST, 10-29 P.M.

SIMLA, 16TH.—In the *Gazette of India* there is an announcement, authorising a line to be drawn in certain districts of the Eastern Frontier across which no person, British or other, may go without a pass from the local authorities, its infringement being punishable with heavy fine or imprisonment. Land cannot be held by British subjects beyond this line without permission of Government.

WE see it stated that the Poona Camp of Exercise will close at the end of September.

IT is stated that H. H. the Rao of Cutch intends to open a College in his territory on the model of the Rajkoomar College.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to accept the resignation, by Mr. F. L. Beaufort, of his seat in the Bengal Council.

MR. SANDEMAN succeeds Ms. Lushington as Accountant-General of Madras. Mr. Lodwick officiates till Mr Sandeman's return from Europe.

WE regret to learn of the sudden death, at Jubbulpoor, on Friday evening, of Dr. Willmott, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

INFORMATION from Calcutta, over and above some local newspaper rumours, leads the *Pioneer* to believe that Sir George Campbell meditates returning to England about next April.

A NOVELTY in journalism has been started in Calcutta. It is called the *Morning Beam*, and appears daily. The subscription is only 12 annas a month, or about half an anna a number.

WE undertand that Mr. J. H. Riebe has been appointed Consul for Sweden at this city, and Mr. B. H. Meyer, Provisional Consul also at Bombay, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

THE Chiefs to be invited to the Agra Durbar are only those who have not yet met the Viceroy. It is believed also that they will be asked to bring as few followers as possible with them.

WE understand that Captain Blowan, officiating Deputy Bheel Agent in Central India, will officiate as Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Sirdarpoor for Major W. Kincaid, who is about to avail himself of a few months leave.

WITH regard to Colonel Rundall's retirement from the service on pension, we understand that Colonel Mowbray Thomson is to succeed him as Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions.

IT is said that Major Millett, Inspector General of Police, Berar, intends going to Simla on three months' leave to recruit his health. Captain Lane, who held the appointment during Major Millett's furlough in 1869-70, will officiate in his place.

A GENTLEMAN playing polo at Rawul Pindee the other day received a severe blow with a mallet on his throat,—so severe that for several days there was danger of lockjaw. It is sometimes remarked how seldom accidents occur at the game of polo, but, for our part, we cannot see how, unless from unpardonable awkwardness in handling the mallet, a blow intended for the ball on the ground should ever reach the head of a player on horseback.

A SUIT was brought before one of the Judges of the Madras High Court, the other day, to recover a sum of money due on a promissory note in the following terms:—"On demand I promise to pay A. B. or order (plaintiff) the sum of 500 rupees at and after the rate of 12 per cent. per annum." It will be seen that the words "with interest" had been accidentally omitted from the note; but the consequence of the mistake was that a decree was passed for the payment of the principal only, and that by instalments of sixty rupees annually.

WE have been informed by our Allahabad correspondent that the case of the Crown v. G. A. Llewellin terminated before the High Court, N.W.P., on Thursday last after a trial of two days. The prisoner had been arraigned upon a charge of attempting to cheat and forgery under five separate heads. After a long and patient investigation he was acquitted upon all the charges. We shall have particulars of this trial, which is interesting from more than one point of view, from our correspondent in the course of a day or two.

IT is a pity that the public cannot be supplied with the Resident at Aden's news report a little sooner than they are. On Saturday we were favoured with that gentleman's news report from the 31st July to the 7th August, in which it is stated that the s. s. Azalea has been wrecked at Perim, where H. M. S. Dalhousie is rendering salvage services; and that the mail, twelve days out from Bombay, has not arrived at Aden. We presume that the mail alluded to is the Behar, about the voyage of which full particulars were published in the Bombay newspapers nearly a month ago.

THE *Journal de Paris* of July 24 says—"We have received news from Spain to the effect that the idea of bringing forward the Prince of Hohenzollern as candidate for the Spanish throne has not been completely abandoned. He would, it is said, receive the support of some Carlist leaders who disagree with Don Carlos and certain members of the former Liberal Union. The Curé Santa Cruz had a share in this combination, and Don Carlos ordered him to be treated as a rebel in consequence of proof having been obtained of his connivance with the partisans of the Prince of Hohenzollern."

A CORRESPONDENT at Rajpootana sends us some intelligence which all those who take an interest in the success, not alone of the 'Mayo College,' but in the progress of education amongst the natives of India will be glad to hear. We understand that the Maharajah of Joudhpoor is about to contribute the handsome sum of Rs. 36,000 in aid of the building of a Boarding House for the accommodation of any pupils from the Joudhpoor State, who may attend the 'Mayo College.' The Maharajah's example is, we are also informed, to be followed, but on a smaller scale, by the Nawab of Tonk, who, it is said, has promised a sum of Rs. 6,000 to meet the expenses of a similar worthy object.

THE following are stated to be the native gentlemen selected to proceed to England for the purpose of giving evidence before the Finance Committee:—

BENGAL.

1. Baboo Seetul Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Pubna
2 Baboo Kalee Prosono Bannerjee, Zemindar of Orissa
3. The Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Deputy Magistrate, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
4. Rev. Jagchiawar Battacharjee, Native Christian Missionary, Hooghly.
5. Syud Imdad Ali, Subordinate Judge, Behar.

PUNJAB.

6. Baboo Nobin Chunder Rai, Accountant, Irrigation Branch, Department Public Works.
7. Muhammad Hyat Khan, C S I, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY.

8. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Pleader, High Court.
9. Mr. Hurridas Veridas.
10. Mr. Appajee Ramchander, Dufterdar, Surat Collectorate.
11. Mr. Shunkur Pandoorang Pundit, Deputy Collector

WE understand that there was to have been another meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on Thursday last, the 14th inst. Mr. Hobhouse was to have introduced the Bill to regulate the transport of native labourers to British Burmah, and their employment therein, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four months. It will be seen, therefore, that the final passing of the two important Bills now introduced is left over for full consideration and discussion by the whole of the Legislative Council at Calcutta. The N. W. Provinces and Oudh Municipal Committees Bill which has now become law, was fully discussed at Calcutta.

THE Bank question in the Mysore country is yet in abeyance. By late letters received from that quarter we understand that there is still considerable agitation on the subject of the late Government order prohibiting Government servants from engaging in banking business of any description. As we some time since informed our readers, a memorial numerously signed was sent up to the Government of India on the subject. We now understand that a subsequent memorial has been submitted to the Governor-General which is strongly supported by those in authority at Mysore. The memorial is signed by a large number (four or five hundred) of shareholders and persons interested in the Banks in and about Bangalore. They state their grievances in a forcible way, and represent that, should the order of Government prohibiting the connection of Government servants with banks and such like concerns be carried out, the destruction of many of the institutions with which the petitioners are connected will probably ensue. The matter we believe is a serious one for the Government, for, should they now comply with the request made by the Mysore petitioners, they will no doubt create a precedent which may be largely taken advantage of in other quarters.

THE *Friend of India*:—The combination to resist the payment of illegal demands for rent has spread to other districts at last. It was surprising that the excitement seemed to be confined to Pubna so long, and it broke out there first chiefly owing to the contrast between the easy feudalism of the Nattore Rajah and the excessive exactions of the five new families who bought up the old estates. The districts in which the rent union is at present most pronounced are Dacca and Tipperah, but it has not yet gone so far as in Pubna. The ryots are gradually getting to learn their rights, but in the dense ignorance in which we have kept them they show a tendency to demand absurdities. The cry, "we are the Maharanee's ryots," means, with many, a refusal to pay any rent. Everything will depend on the conduct of the district officials at this critical time. A revolution has undoubtedly begun and it must gather strength. So long as it is conducted within the law, as it has been to a marvellous extent in Pubna, the good done will be incalculable. But the cold season must be devoted by the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor to a careful consideration of the question how far Government is responsible for allowing so much of the Regulations of 1793 as refer to the ryot to become obsolete, and what minimum of legislation it is now just and expedient to apply to this great movement.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR C. E. BASEVI has been transferred from the Supernumerary List to No. 4 Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, vice Lucas.

THE two men of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment who absconded from Lucknow with the pay of the staff sergeants, which they had been entrusted to distribute, were captured at Allahabad, brought back with empty pockets, and are now awaiting trial by court martial.

COLONEL MEADE, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, has recommended to the Government of India an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 towards the exp

hill sanitaria £25,000; increased charges for barrack conservancy and supplies £60,000; improved scale of medical comforts £10,000; recruiting depot at Deolalee £65,000; increased charges for education £8,000; appointment of trained army sergeants to British regiments, instructors of gunnery and artillery, formation of skeleton companies of engineers, &c., amounting to £23,000. These amount to £503,600. Under the third group of corresponding charges for the native army is a grant of good conduct pay to native soldiers at earlier periods than formerly £57,000; the grant of increased pay to native commissioned officers of infantry and artillery £35,000; reorganisation of Sappers and Madras native army £30,000; increased hutting money and batta to native troops on furlough £30,000; appointment of second doing-duty officers to native regiments £28,000; compensation for dearness of provisions £114,000; charges for education, travelling expenses, extra batta to native troops on the N. E. frontier, increased pay to Bheel regiments and Deolee force, equipment of Hazara and Peshawur mountain batteries, double bearers in the Punjab, the formation of a cavalry troop at Aden, and other minor items bring this group up to £328,410. Under the four group of charges there occurs the increased cost of transport £235,000; ordnance manufactures and supplies, £200,000; Looshai £134,000; camp of exercise, £20,000; increased pay of medical officers and veterinary surgeons, £23,500; administrative medical staff, £21,000; veterinary inspection, £6,200; revision of subordinate medical department, £15,000, and of the warrant grades £15,000; abolition of half batta £53,700; transfer of the Lawrence asylum £15,000; the Dersjat militia £14,000; the military and medical funds, official postage, the Viceroy's and Governor's bands £54,000. The charges for volunteers, militia and law, purchases of horses, revision of staff salaries would bring up this group of charges to £870,000. The total of these groups account for £2,825,735 of the excess of 3½ millions, the difference being made up by the increased cost of the officers through the Staff Corps system of promotion, the general rise in prices throughout the country, and the increase of various items of charge through temporary causes.

Mr. Kellner then handed in various elaborate documents —twenty in number—comparing the military expenditure in 1862-63, 1867-68 with that of 1871-72 with the causes of increase and decrease under each grant, with a comparison of military pay and staff salaries on the former and present scale; also returns of the strength of the army, effective and established, from 1862-63 to 1871-72, with a statement of the number and cost of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps and general lists in the years 1857, 1862-and 1863, respectively, with the number of retired officers on colonel's allowances; also return showing the proportion of officers employed on 1st April 1862 and 1st April 1873, the number employed in India and Europe, and the number on furlough in Europe but holding appointments in India.

The examination then reverted to the point at which it had been broken off when Mr. Kellner was last before the Committee—namely, an analysis of the seventh army grant. The witness went through the remaining grants and showed the fluctuations of each.

Colonel Allen Johnson was then examined on the rise and progress of the Indian Staff Corps. He commenced by referring to a question put at an early part of the session by Sir George Balfour as to the part taken by General Norman on the establishment of the Staff Corps. He quoted Parliamentary papers to show that even in the days of the Company the idea of a Staff Corps for providing officers for detached duty with irregular corps and army and civil staff had been frequently entertained, but he declined to commit himself to any expression of opinion as to how far General Norman's views had influenced the Secretary of State, a point which, he said, Lord Halifax could only decide, nor of any influence he, as junior member, had exercised over his colleagues in the Commission. He pointed out that the Staff Corps as formed differs very widely from the suggestions Col. Norman offered to Sir C. Wood, but he added that in India, Sir Henry Norman has the credit, and he believed had it justly, of being mainly instrumental in bringing back into order the Indian army, the chief portion of which had been disorganised for four years. Col. Johnson entered at considerable length into the mode in which the Staff Corps was first formed, the rules for admission into it, and the regulations under which pay, pension, promotion, furlough, and colonel's allowances were given to the Corps. He then described the several changes which had taken place and condemned the measures of 1866, which he said threw open the Staff Corps it was expressly framed to exclude, swamped it with senior and unqualified men, and virtually established the principle that equalisation of rank did not avert supersession unless it was accompanied by equalisation of pay. Though not directly questioned on the point, it was clear that the witness has no misgivings as to the operation of the Staff Corps, though he was careful to insist on the point that the institution must be judged by its inception and its future, and not by its present, or, as he termed it, its abnormal state—a state which, by inference, he acknowledged to be unsatisfactory. This he attributed entirely to the action taken by Lord Cranborne in 1866 on the report of a Royal Commission. In cross-examination it was elicited that this commission was forced on the Ministry by a resolution of the House of Commons. The witness was pressed by the chairman on the system of promotion in the Staff Corps, which the chairman characterised as one whereby an officer from the beginning to the end of his service might be unemployed or employed on duties below his position, and yet continue to enjoy a steady and periodical rise in rank and pay and onwards to higher pension, notwithstanding that neither his duties nor his responsibilities had received any corresponding increase. Excluding the question of pension, Col. Johnson admitted that the chairman was correct as to the present state of the Staff Corps, as the rules originally made to guard against such a contingency had been abrogated in favour of the admission of 1866 but he contended that when those rules came into force again which they will in respect to all officers entering the Staff Corps after 1866, any one remaining unemployed or not qualified for fitting duty will, after three years, be placed on the half-pay or pension list, and will cease to rise either in rank or pay. After some further questioning by the Chairman and Mr. Fawcett as to the channels of admission to the Staff Corps, and the absence of any check on the Government as to the proportions the Corps will be permitted to reach, the Committee adjourned till Friday.

## BOMBAY.

Mr. Anstey and the Suratees.—We observe that a movement is being set on foot at Surat to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Anstey.

Jam of Nowanuggur.—His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur offers a reward of Rs. 1,100 for the capture, dead or alive, of several Waghur outlaws of Okha.

Criminal Cases.—Up till Saturday eleven cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Reward for the Apprehension of Waghur Outlaws.—The Gaekwar's Government offers a reward of Rs. 600 for the apprehension or destruction of five Waghur outlaws.

A Parsee Barrister.—Mr. Hormusjee A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, has been admitted to practise as a barrister or advocate in the Courts of the Kattywar Agency from the 6th instant.

Stripes.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, Mahomed Salla and Bhowdin Balloo were convicted of stealing a quantity of sugar-candy, and sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

The Case of the Ranee of Koth.—The Ranee of Koth has retained Mr. Taylor, barrister, to defend her in a case now pending against her in the Ahmedabad Court, and it is believed that a barrister is to be engaged to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

Trespass.—A Hindoo named Vusson Lalloo was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Friday with trespassing in the dwelling-house of one Gopal Goodas. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. with the alternative of a week's imprisonment.

Vagrant.—George Johnson, a European, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Murder of a Coolie at Kattywar.—A short time since Malia Dada and four other natives were tried before Mr. Jardine, Judicial Assistant in Kattywar, charged with murdered one Coolie Runchord. For want of sufficient evidence the judge discharged the accused

Forged Documents.—At the last Criminal Sessions, Ahmedabad, Purbhoodas Ambaram and four others were charged before the Session Judge with having in possession of false documents. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

Airs of Music to be played by the Town Band on the Esplande Band Stand this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Africaine | Strauss. |
| Downshire | G. D. Callin. |
| Ernani | Verdi. |
| Immortellen | Gurtner. |
| Ballo in Maschera | Verdi. |
| Snowzing | |

God Save the Queen.

Robbery at Kattywar.—At a Court of Sessions held at Rajcote, before Mr. John Judicial Assistant, Bechur Bhuga and three charged with committing highway robbery by day and sunset, being armed with deadly also with concealing certain property supposed to be stolen. One of the prisoners The rest were convicted, and each seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Magistrate, thirteen Hindoos were instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond with gaming with dice and money in a gaming house in the native town. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined five rupees each.—In another case nine natives were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond with gaming with dice, cards, and money in a house at Lohar Chawl. Eight of the prisoners pleaded guilty and they was fined Rs. 10 each. The ninth prisoner denied the charge, stating that he was not in the house. The charge was proved against him and he was fined Rs. 20.

Malthan Jahagir.—A correspondent of a native paper describes the bad condition of the Malthan Jahagir, and solicits Government to ameliorate it. After stating that the mother of the present infant Chief having wasted the balance of ten or eleven lacs of rupees, which were left in the treasury when the late Jahagirdar died, and having ran the estate into a debt of Rs. 60,000, Government appointed a Karbharee to manage the estate, the writer observes that the manager since the day of his appointment remained at Dhar and managed the Jahagir through a Karkoon sent from that place. The mother of the Chief, who has already squandered the large fortune of the Jahagir, appears to be yet allowed to interfere in its management, and her meddling threatens to inflict further injury upon the estate.

The Bank of Bombay.—Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, has proceeded to Ceylon for the benefit of his health, and Mr. Fraser, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, will act for him during his absence.—*Argus.*

The European General Hospital.—We understand that a Committee, composed of Surgeon Mills, Major Van Heythuysen, and Mr. Tudor Trevor have been appointed for the purpose of examining into the accounts of the European General Hospital, the defalcations relating to which we noticed some time ago.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the office of the Accountant General will be removed to the new Secretariat on or about the 25th instant, and that Rs. 7,000 have been sanctioned for the purchase of new furniture adapted to the building and the defrayal of expenses attendant on such removal.—*Ibid.*

The Great Claimant Case.—In our yesterday's issue the amount of the property at stake in the "Great Claimant Case" was erroneously stated to be "fifty crores of rupees," our informant having fallen into the error not unusal for Englishmen, of regarding a crore as £100,000. In reality the property is estimated at over five crores, or between five or six millions sterling, as we previously stated. The mistake must have been too obvious to have caused any confusion in the minds of our readers.—*Indian Statesman*, Aug. 16.

We are requested to state that it has been decided to hold a "Calico Fancy Ball" at the Council Hall, on the 2nd September next, under the patronage of the Hon Mrs. Bonar Deane, the Hon. Lady Spencer, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Gibbs, and Lady Louisa Hall. Vouchers and tickets can be obtained from the Committee.—*Poona Observer.*

## HIGH COURT.—18th August.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

Dallas and Lynch—In the matter of the estate and effects of Coja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Kirkar Ekelik Iskindrian and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

Dallas and Lynch—In the matter of the estate and effects of Coja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Adriani Skindaroglan and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Laxumibai, Hindoo widow,—Chalk and Turner—(Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Land and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch—(Part Heard.)

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee and others v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

744-72—Heera, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotum Vallubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

740-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oojun Jugjeevun v Rahimtoola Caderbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalsolina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinnanath—G J Mody (Part heard.)

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalsolina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others— J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gokuldas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner. (Part heard.)

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Esubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

422-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jaffer Hajee Currim v Perozshaw Pestonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

LONG CAUSES.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Prema v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

260-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens and another v Anne Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Aug. | | Byculla. In. | Cts. | Fort. In. | Cts. | Colaba. In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Sunday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 45 |
| 11 | Monday | 0 | 25 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 20 |
| 12 | Tuesday | 0 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Wednesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Thursday | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Friday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 |
| 16 | Saturday | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total for the Week | 0 | 38 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 68 |
| | Previously registered | 41 | 44 | 40 | 72 | 38 | 86 |
| | Grand Total | 41 | 82 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 45 |

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Birmingham, 1,400 tons, Captain M. Durham, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

The brig Leticia, 214 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and six Portuguese and four Mahomedan passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Punjaub, 658 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| High Water. Time. | Height. | August. | Low Water. Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | Ins. Ft. | | H. M. | Ins. Ft. |
| 8 55 m | 3 7 | Monday..... 18 | 1 10 m | 4 6 |
| 7 48 a | 1 4 | | 2 30 a | 0 6 |
| 9 39 m | 4 1 | Tuesday..... 19 | 3 24 m | 4 7 |
| 9 2 a | 1 9 | | 3 39 a | 1 1 |
| 10 24 m | 4 9 | Wednesday .. 20 | 3 25 m | 5 0 |
| 10 0 a | 2 4 | | 4 29 a | 1 11 |
| 10 59 m | 5 2 | Thursday ..... 21 | 4 14 m | 5 4 |
| 10 43 a | 3 0 | | 5 5 a | 2 9 |
| 11 28 m | 5 7 | Friday ..... 22 | 4 52 m | 5 7 |
| 11 21 a | 3 8 | | 5 36 a | 3 6 |
| 11 56 m | 5 11 | Saturday ..... 23 | 5 27 m | 5 10 |
| 11 54 a | 4 0 | | 6 3 a | 4 0 |
| 0 22 | 5 11 | Sunday ..... 24 | 5 58 m | 5 8 |
| | | | 6 31 a | 4 7 |

Moon—New, 23rd, 6h. 20m. A.M.

Jesse Root Grant, father of President Grant, is dead. He was a tanner; had secured by diligence and economy a moderate fortune, and for the last few years had filled the position of postmaster at Covington, near Cincinnati, where he died.

## THE MAHIM RATEPAYERS AND DR. BLANEY.

A meeting of the rate-payers of the Mahim and Worlee ward was held at Mahim on Saturday last, at the residence of the Rev. Braz Fernandez. Dr. Blaney, the member of the Corporation for the ward, convened the meeting for the purpose of discussing with the rate-payers the municipal defects of the district. The attendance was very good, and consisted of people of all classes. The Rev. Braz Fernandez was in the chair.

Dr. Blaney went over the subjects of drainage, water-supply, lighting, roads, and halalcore service, pointing out under each of these heads what he considered to be the wants of the ward. It appears that while there is no drainage at all, the water-supply is very defective. The branch-pipes being at a considerable distance, many of the poor are compelled to use the well water. There is no lighting and no halalcore service. The road repairs are made only at very long intervals. There are few if any trades or manufactures carried on in Mahim or Worlee, the property of the district consisting chiefly of cocoanut, drab, and date-trees. Under the head of "Abkaree tax" these trees yield about Rs. 1,50,000 per annum to Government. Government make no contribution of any kind to the district. Dr. Blaney asked the rate-payers to favour him with their views on all the above subjects, and said he would be very glad of any suggestions for the municipal improvement of the ward.

This being the earliest opportunity at which a meeting of the rate-payers could be convened after the elections, Dr. Blaney availed himself of the meeting to thank the rate-payers for the confidence which they had reposed in him, and hoped to endeavour faithfully to discharge his duties as their representative. He had always taken an active interest in the municipal affairs of the city, especially in matters that more especially concerned the public health, and he trusted that that interest would be in no way diminished under the altered circumstances in which he was about to take his place in the new Corporation. The sanitary defect of the want of a halalcore service for the district would be at once removed by the application of Section XCV. of the Act, a section which empowered the Municipal Commissioner to perform the service in any district. The extra expenditure required for bringing the water-supply nearer to the population would not, he believed, be grudged by the new Corporation. The want of lights was an injustice so manifest that he thought it might be urged with effect. He did not see his way to obtain from Government any grant from the Abkaree tax for the purpose of maintaining what might be called the imperial road that passed through Mahim, but he believed that if good ground could be shown for such a grant, Government would willingly consider the matter. He was happy to say that when he received a note from the Rev. Braz Fernandez that the rate-payers of the ward had unanimously elected him as their representative in the Corporation, the intimation was accompanied only by one condition, namely, that he (Dr. Blaney) would take care of the interests of the poor. He would say that he regarded this condition as a very proper one at all times, but especially so in the Mahim ward, as it was the poorest ward of the city, and he would endeavour faithfully to remember it.

Dr. Blaney's address was received with applause, and he was followed by a reverend gentleman of the district, who pointed out very clearly the defects of the water-supply, lighting, roads, and police. Mr. Randall, a rate-payer living in Worlee, spoke in the highest terms of praise of the selection of Dr. Blaney to be their representative in the new Corporation, and he was sure they could have made no better selection. Dr. Blaney's long acquaintance with Bombay and his knowledge of the people, together with his familiarity with municipal affairs, combined to make him a very useful and powerful representative. Mr. Randall knew the ward very well, and could only say that it had been almost utterly neglected. Scavenging was done in the district by the pigs alone, and he must confess it was most completely done, and that was about all the Municipality cared for. He must say it was most disgraceful and could not be too much condemned.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, all pointing out that while the law of taxation was fully applied to the people of Mahim and Worlee, that was nearly the full extent of their privileges under the old law. They hoped that under the representative system improvement would take place. Most of the speakers were eloquent about the poverty of the people, and said that additional taxation would ruin them all.

The meeting terminated a little before 5 o'clock, the people going away evidently satisfied with the proceedings and seeming to take comfort in the assurances that were conveyed to them that they would in future be represented in the Corporation as they were never represented before. Thus ended the first meeting in Bombay of its kind, and we venture to think that Dr. Blaney has exhibited an example of good citizenship which should immediately be followed in the other wards. We are assured that Dr. Blaney belongs neither to the "reformers" nor the "conservatives," and, in his own words, is anxious only to "do his duty."

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the continuation of the report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Legislative Council :—

THE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, in proposing the first reading of Bill No. VIII. of 1873, entitled the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873, said—May it please your Excellency,—This bill is designed to provide for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities. The statement of objects and reasons attached to the bill is rather lengthy, but this was necessitated by the nature of the subject, and I think it will be found that this statement contains a very full description of what the bill is intended to perform. It was considered advisable that the latter part of the report of the Poona Committee which sat in 1870 to consider the question should be published for general information, and we have therefore incorporated it in the statement of objects and reasons, so that it may be seen upon what principles their draft bill was prepared. That draft bill was subsequently modified, more especially within the last month or two, by taking advantage of the Municipal Acts passed in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I therefore humbly suggested that the present bill has been greatly improved, compared with what it was originally. The fullness of the statement of objects and reasons leaves me very little to say, but on one or two points I may be permitted to make a remark. The old bill—Act XXVI. of 1850—was of a very elementary nature, and contained no general standard by which the rules which each municipality had the power of making should be prepared, so that what was a tax in one part of the Presidency was not so in another, and what was declared a nuisance in, say, Ahmedabad, was not a nuisance in Poona. In fact the whole Act showed a "glorious diversity" respecting all rules, nuisances, or anything connected with municipal arrangements. Act II. 1862 was introduced to improve matters; it enacted that hospitals, dispensaries, and schools should be supported out of the municipal funds; but in order to show the peculiarity of the original Act, I may mention that there was a clause carefully put in to the effect that municipalities "might" have the privilege of passing grants for the watering of streets which had been made under the old Act. The next Act was Act IX. of 1862, which gave power to Government to confer upon Police Commissioners the powers possessed by the Governor in Council under Act XXVI. of 1850. In fact the state of things up to the time the Committee sat in Poona in 1870 was very unsatisfactory. Subsequently to this you will remember that an Act was passed—Act I. of 1871—which made municipalities upcountry pay certain proportions towards supporting the police of the place. Notwithstanding the changes which have taken place in the municipal laws since 1850, I think it is still evident that something more is wanted for the protection of the people and also for the good order and government of different places than the present fragments of legislation on the subject. This bill has been prepared with the view of arranging these fragments. The first point in it which I would notice is, that whereas under the old law people were left to ask for a municipality, the present bill puts the power in the hands of Government to propose the erection of a municipality in any town or place in the districts which it chooses. The reasons for this step are given at length in the Poona Committee's report, and I think they must commend themselves to whoever considers the subject. One practical result of the old system was, that where you had an energetic Collector or Assistant Collector he could always manage to gather half a dozen people together and get them to ask Government for a municipality. In other parts of the country, however, where less energy prevailed, municipal matters were neglected. Thus in some districts where municipalities were numerous considerable contributions were made for municipal purposes, while in other parts of the country whatever was paid on behalf of conservancy came out of the general revenues. By section four we give the inhabitants of any place where the Governor in Council desires to make a municipality the power of objecting within a certain time. This section we have taken from the N. W. Provinces and Oudh Municipal Acts, which have been passed by the Governor-General. This bill also enables Government to mass little groups of villages into one municipality. When we succeeded to the territory of Sattara we found in many of the villages quasi municipal institutions, and I believe that at the present moment there are some sixty or seventy villages in that district which enjoy the benefits of municipal institutions with incomes varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 per annum! Some of these might be advantageously massed together. It will be noticed that the municipalities which it is intended to form are divided into two classes—one of large towns and cities and the other of smaller towns and cities. With regard to the former description you will find in the second clause of the 7th section that the Governor may direct the whole or any portion of the non-official Commissioners to be appointed by election, and may make such rules as he shall think fit for regulating the election. This is the first great step towards carrying out the object of all these municipal enactments—viz., to foster the desire for self-government. This is an addition made to the bill which was not recommended by the Poona Committee. The law at present enables the Governor to turn out any municipal commissioner from any town or village throughout the mofussil, but you will find that by the third clause of this same section there is a limit put to this power—the Governor in Council being authorised to remove only commissioners who shall desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, or be convicted of an offence punishable under the Penal Code, or shall without sufficient excuse neglect to be present at two-thirds of the meetings during any twelve months at which it was his duty to attend. The next point to which I would call your attention is the 21st section, in which rules regarding the imposition of taxes, tolls, and other imposts are laid down. Instead of allowing, as at present, each municipality to tax whatever it may be its pleasure to tax, we set down here what things it may be lawful to tax. With regard to the other portions of the Act it will be noticed, attention being drawn to it in the statement of objects and reasons, that the report prepared by the Poona Committee has been very generally indented upon by the Committee of the Bombay Municipal Act, who adopted many of the suggestions which now find a place in the Municipal Act which was lately passed for the town and island of Bombay. I may mention that of the 96 sections of which this bill is composed 80 are taken from the Bombay Municipal Act: I allude particularly to the general conservancy clauses. They may not be taken in the very words of the Bombay Municipal Act, because we considered these to be rather lengthily drawn out, but we have adhered to their scope. Of course those conservancy sections of that Act, not suitable for the mofussil are left out. In conclusion, I may say that I believe this bill will greatly improve the present state of matters in mofussil municipalities, and conscientiously I believe it will be found to be an Act which will assist the people in self-government and will not oppress them by additional taxation; in fact, it may lessen the present amount of taxation upon them. With these observations I beg to move the first reading of this bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Sir,—There is one section in this bill which I look upon with peculiar satisfaction, and that is the 16th section, which lays down that the Governor in Council may alter or abolish existing municipalities. That is a power which, I hope, will be very largely exercised regarding these municipalities. In the southern part of this Presidency there are many municipalities of insignificant dimensions, and one of them, I know—I refer to Seroor in the Sattara district—raises Rs. 60-12 a year and spends almost the whole of that amount in maintaining a puttiwalla! I have referred to this peccant municipality upon a previous occasion when it was proposed to make municipalities pay the costs of their police, but I do not think the reference to it again will prove unin-structive. I think it would be very desirable if municipalities of that sort, which really do not deserve the name of municipalities, were done away with and a much simpler method of conducting their affairs adopted. In the Burmah Municipalities Bill it is stated that the provisions of the bill are not to be extended to any place which has less than 5,000 inhabitants, and looking to the population in various parts of this Presidency I should be very glad to know that the bill now before us shall not be held to apply to any place with a less population than 4,000. I cannot say that I think the possession of municipalities makes men either wiser or better. Certainly, judging by the example of Bombay during the late municipal elections, the possession of municipal rights by the citizens does not seem to have produced that amount of public spirit and that desire for representation which it was supposed would be engendered by the clauses of the Municipal Act. It may be that in the mofussil people may rejoice to be governed under 96 sections as provided in this bill; but I really feel great misgivings whether the municipal institution which is disclosed in this measure, and which is a much stricter model than that which is adopted by the Supreme Council in other parts of India, will really prove a boon to the people. At all events, I hope that the extension of this bill will be limited to much larger communities than some of those which enjoy municipal institutions at present. I have great doubts as to the expediency of making municipal districts. Where you have a number of villages lumped together you are sure to have a good deal of quarrelling in consequence of clashing interests. I believe that my views are somewhat conservative and restrictive in these matters, but I have always entertained doubts as to the advisability of extending municipal institutions to comparatively primitive communities. However, as the tendency of modern legislation in India is to introduce improved Western institutions in place of defective Eastern ones, I shall say no more about these doubts, but would repeat that I hope the application of the bill will be restricted in the manner I have indicated.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—With reference to the remarks which the Hon. the Advocate-General made with reference to limiting municipal institutions to communities of certain numbers, I would point out that to adopt such suggestion would give rise to considerable inconvenience. In various parts of the country fairs or jattras are held, and there would be no way of providing for the proper conservancy of these places if the hon. member's proposal were adopted, because their populations are so fluctuating, that while they might be capable of being made into a municipality at one part of the year they could not at another. In Khandeish a certain fair is held annually where we have had to provide for the conservancy of three or four villages surrounding a particular temple, but if this measure were passed these villages might be made into a municipality so as to legalise the levy of certain toll and fees to provide funds for conservancy purposes. These matters, however, will be sure to be considered in Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Sir,—I do not wish to say anything upon this measure until I hear what the large class of people who are affected by it have to say as to its provisions. However, Sir, there is some important information which I would like to possess, and I beg, under rule 33, for conducting the business of the Council, that your Excellency will be pleased to order a return to be furnished to the members of this Council as early as possible showing the present amount contributed by municipalities throughout the Presidency towards the police and educational expenditure incurred in this Presidency; also a return showing the entire amount of the present police and educational expenditure incurred in this Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said that such a return could only be prepared if the hon. member distinctly left it to be understood that his request did not apply to the collection of the one anna cess throughout the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said that he had no wish to be provided with the minute particulars which the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft referred to.

His Excellency the President after some discussion consented to the Hon. Mr. Munguldas' request.

The first reading of the bill was then agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed that the bill to referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and the Hon. Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun; to report on the 15th September; the report to be printed in Guzerathee, Marathi, and Canarese.

In answer to questions from hon. members,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that the bill was not intended to be made to apply to Scinde or Aden.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy proposed the first reading of Bill No. 9 of 1873: a bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels. The hon. member referred to the statement of objects and reasons attached to the bill, which stated that recent experience has shown Bombay Act II. of 1864 to be defective in some particulars. These defects can only be remedied by a legislative enactment similar in its nature to Bengal Act I. of 1868. The bill now introduced has been framed on the model of that Act. It authorises Government to appoint any ports or places in the Bombay Presidency to be ports of survey for the purposes of Bombay Act II. of 1864 or of this bill and to impose additional fees when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Bombay. Provision is made for the examination of engineers of steam vessels and for the granting, suspension, and cancellation of certificates of competency, and clauses are inserted prohibiting the granting of a clearance to a steam vessel unless such vessel has a duly qualified engineer and authorising the imposition of a penalty on the master and owner of a steam vessel which has not in charge of its engines a person possessing the requisite certificate of competency or service. Power is also given to the Governor in Council to direct an investigation to be made into the causes of any explosion occurring on board a steam vessel. By Section I. of the bill steam vessels holding a valid certificate from the London Board of Trade are exempted from survey under Bombay Act II. of 1864 and this bill except under certain specified circumstances.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the same Committee as that which was appointed to consider the Hon. Mr. Rogers' Inspection of Boilers Bill; the report to be prepared on or before the 25th August.

THE VILLAGE OFFICERS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers asked an extension of time for the committee appointed to consider the Village Officers Bill. A number of petitions respecting that measure had been received which required careful attention.

An extension of three weeks was granted.

His Excellency then adjourned the Council until the 8th September.

## THE TOLLS AND BRIDGES BILL.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the "Bill for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay," and the Bill as amended by the Committee are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council, published for general information :—

*Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay."*

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on Bill No. 6 of 1873 (a Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay), beg to state that they approve of the principle of the Bill.

2. A small verbal alteration has been made in Section 6. The maximum rates of tolls leviable on four-wheeled and two-wheeled carriages on springs, have been reduced from Rs. 2 and 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and 12 annas respectively. The maximum rate leviable on palankeens, tonjons, &c., with two bearers has been reduced from four to two annas. The Select Committee consider that under certain special circumstances the levy of tolls from foot passengers might be desirable and necessary, and therefore do not propose to expunge from the schedule the provision legalizing the levy of such tolls, but whilst the majority are of opinion that it is not expedient to specify the particular cases in which such tolls should be levied, the minority think that a clause should be inserted in the Bill defining in what instances the payment of such tolls might be insisted upon.

(Signed) A. Rogers.
" Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
" M. K. Kennedy.
" Narayen Vassoodeojee.
" Gunputrao Gungadhur.

14th August 1873.

## RELEASE OF JOINT PROMISORS.

TANNA COURT.—16th August.

(Before Judge Coghlan.)

GAMNA PITAJEE, appellant, v. HUREE PATEEL, DAJEE, ABOO, and KHUNDOO, respondents.

Claim—Rs. 239 12.

For appellant, Mr. Ramchandra Trimback.

For respondents, Mr. Narayen Amrit.

This was an appeal from the decree of the Sub-Judge of Callian, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, who delivered judgment as follows :—

The plaintiff sues to recover on a bond passed by five defendants jointly and severally.

The first four defendants have not put in an appearance, though they have been duly served with a summons, vide Writ No. 14, and the execution of the bond by them is proved by witness No. 15.

The plaintiff's brother and agent, Ramjee, did not serve the summons on the fifth defendant, Tukaram, but this defendant has appeared and admitted the execution of the bond sued on. He however produces a bond (exhibit No. 19) with a release endorsed thereon by the plaintiff.

The question for determination therefore is, whether the release given to the fifth defendant alone discharges the other four defendants.

I am of opinion that the release discharges all the defendants.

The endorsement on the bond is admitted by the plaintiff's agent, Ramjee, vide exhibit No. 14, and according to this endorsement the plaintiff has given a release to the fifth defendant, Tookaram, in regard to the debt now sued for. The release was given before the Indian Contracts Act, 1872, came into force, and therefore the provisions of the Act could not be applied to this case. As the Act is not one regarding to the law of procedure, and there is no express provision in the said Act for applying it to the cases of contracts made before the Act came into force, consequently the principles of the English Law of Contracts which have been acted upon by this Court in similar cases of contracts which occurred before the Act should govern this case. The law as laid down was as follows :—"A release to one of several joint contractors operates in general as a discharge of all, because, unless this were so, the co-debtor after paying the debt might sue him who had been released, for contribution, and so in effect he would not be released at all, and this rule holds even although the contract be several as well as joint, or the release were given on a parol undertaking by the party not expressedly released that he should remain liable." Chitty on Contracts, page 693, 7th edition. Vide also Leake on Contracts, page 590. I therefore reject the claim of the plaintiff as against the first four defendants also. All costs on the plaintiff.

On appeal Judge Coghlan said—

The issue for decision is—

Whether the release given to the fifth defendant, Tookaram, discharged the other four defendants, Hurree Pateel, Dajee, Aboo, and Khundoo.

No other issue is sought.

There is no dispute on facts in this case, the contention being limited to the question as to whether here, among Hindoos, a release of one of joint and several promisors prior to the Indian Contract Act 1872 releases all?

No precedents on this side of India have been found.

The choice lies between following the English law or applying the present law by analogy to the transaction.

The English law is, that where several debtors are jointly, or jointly and severally, liable for one and the same debt, the release of one of the co-debtors in general operates as a release of all. (Leake on Contracts, p. 509. Addison on Contracts, p. 950. Chitty on Contracts, p. 711.)

Mr. Chitty gives the following reason for the law, which appears to me to be imperfect, "because unless this were so, the co-debtors after paying the debt might sue him who had been released for contribution; and so in effect would not be released *at all*." Surely the effect would be to free the released debtor from his liability as to the creditor, and for the full amount. Query, whether proof of valuable consideration for the release, would not be an answer to a suit for contribution? Mr. Leake assigns no reason. However, be the reason of the law what it may, it is certain that under English law, except under certain circumstances not existing in this case, a release of one co-debtor discharges

## THE SUSPENSION OF A MAGISTRATE.

The suspension of Baboo Surendranath Bannerjea, the covenanted Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet, which we mentioned last week, is a serious matter for himself and his native brethren in the service. The facts we believe to be these. The common enough case of the theft of a boat came before him and should have been settled in a week. He allowed it to hang over from the 16th July to the 31st December last, on which day the police officer attached to his court reported that the accused, who had been on bail all these months, were not present. An order was at once written by the clerk and signed by Mr. Bannerjea that the accused were to be entered as "Firar" (absconded) in the monthly returns and that a warrant was to issue. The effect of this order was to make it unnecessary to account for the case in the monthly or annual statements. One of the accused appeared in the course of an hour or two. But the order, also signed by Mr. Bannerjea, was that the petition put in should come before him at next sitting, the effect of course, being that the previous order stood till the new year began. The case was finally decided and the accused acquitted on the 30th January, the decision being vaguely worded. Meanwhile the delay in the case had come accidently to light and an explanation was called for by the High Court. Mr. Bannerjea gave an explanation, and denied all knowledge of the orders which are signed by him. He stated that the signatures were obtained without his knowledge, that he cannot read a line of plainly written Bengalee, does not know what "firar" means, and so on. The explanations and the letters which he would go on submitting up to the very last stage, did not tell in his favour. The High Court informed the Bengal Government that it considered Mr. Bannerjea unfit for judicial employment and he was suspended. The case is now before the Government of India. If pronounced merely careless, as all his friends must hope, the lesson should be taken to heart by his fellows. If the view of the High Court be upheld their interest, we fear, demands a severe example. The case is one of far wider importance than the fate of Mr. Bannerjea, the clear establishment of whose innocence every one interested in native progress must desire.—*Friend of India.*

## ARREST OF THE PRINCE OF ARCOT'S ELDEST SON.

This gentleman seems to have at last come to grief, as he was a few days ago arrested by a number of soucars and yesterday (Aug. 14) he applied to Mr. Justice Kerwan for his discharge from arrest, on giving up all his property. The property he admitted being possessed of consisted only of a pair of horses, a phaeton (not in his possession, but in that of the builder), a zinc spittoon, a zinc hookah bowl, a gold watch, (not in his possession but in that of a pledgee), and a promissory note of his father's for 6,000 and odd rupees (not in his possession but in that of another pledgee). He was strenuously opposed by counsel, who endeavoured to make out that he had considerable property, and that he had acted in bad faith towards his creditors when he was arrested, as he had induced his creditors and the Sheriff's officer to take him to a friend's house to get money to pay the amount of the warrant, instead of the officer at once taking him to jail—and that he in the meantime sent off word to his lawyers and got them to make the present application. His Lordship after hearing several witnesses said he was by no means satisfied with the conduct of the defendant and his friends; that he thought there was some ground for the complaint of the creditors, but he did not think a case of "bad faith" had been made out. He was however very much dissatisfied with the account the defendant had put into Court. It was, he said, as counsel put it, almost incredible to believe that the eldest son of the Prince of Arcot should be a man who was not possessed of property worth Rs. 50. It was clear that the defendant had several wives, and that these ladies appeared to be well provided for and to have houses, furniture, and other effects worth large sums of money. And in a case of this kind the Court would require much fuller information before it could be satisfied and release the defendant. His Lordship therefore directed the defendant to file a supplementary and full account of all he had in possession, as well as what he was entitled to in expectancy. He would adjourn the case for two months for this purpose and release the defendant on bail, his sureties making themselves responsible for the amounts due to the creditors in the event of his non-appearance when required. The High Court was thronged with spectators witnessing the figure cut by the Prince of Arcot's eldest son. Our reporter informs us that he never saw the Court so thronged before.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

## MAGIC.

An interesting subject, not yet investigated as thoroughly as it deserves, is the influence on the life of the people generally, and on crime in particular, of the belief in magic so prevalent among the lower classes of Hindoos and Mahomedans. This leads occasionally to very serious results, as in the case of a band of certain wandering Bhanjarras, who found themselves in the Benares division a couple of years ago. One of the party fell ill. On this the family, of which he was a member, halted and suffered the rest of the band to proceed on their journey, while they themselves remained to consult a famous "ojha" or magician, who lived in a neighbouring village. At the first consultation in the absence of the sick man, the magician performed the usual incantations, but said he could do nothing then. He would come to the encampment on a particular night named, and then inform his clients who had sent the devil who was afflicting the sick man. He came at the time and place appointed, and in the course of his further performances declared, to the astonishment of every one present, that the father of the sick man was the person who had sent the devil. Thereupon the infuriated Bhanjarras took summary vengeance on the unfortunate man, and killed him on the spot with *lattees*. Natives of the better class usually disbelieve in magic, yet not the less is it true that this faith is one of the mighty forces with which religion and civilization in India have to contend.

In the district where the crime just noticed occurred, two forms of magic are prevalent, "sokharti" and "ojhai." To become a sokha, not to speak of making oneself an ojha, is a very troublesome and arduous task, while the consequences of a sokha's or ojha's death to his children are anything but pleasant. In order to become a sokha or an ojha, it is necessary to fast for at least nine consecutive days and nights, first in the month of Cheit and again in the month of Quar. The only sustenance allowed during this period is, for the Hindoo, a little milk, and for the Mahomedan a little sherbet in the evening just after sunset. The length of this fast and its severity determine the neophyte's degree as a sokha or an ojha, and his power over demons. But the difference between a sokha and an ojha is important. A sokha can incantate only at one particular place, generally under a particular peepul or burgut tree; whereas the ojha carries his magic powers with him everywhere, and can bring them into force at any time. Say that a man has resolved on becoming a sokha, or, if possible, an ojha. His next step is to settle in his own mind with what demons he means to work, or rather what demons he proposes to subjugate. The famous goddess Kali is the favourite among Hindoos, and Ghazi Myah amongst Mahomedans, although it is by no means unusual to find Hindoos supposed to have power over Mahomedan demons, and Mahomedans over Hindoo demons. Other deities not unfrequently brought into requisition are Devi, the Panch Peers, Ganish, and even the great Brahma himself.

Having fixed on his deity and selected the nine days on which he means to fast, the would-be magician takes his place, wherever there is least chance of interruption, and his development begins. Throughout the period of his fast, night and day he sends up the monotonous cry of "*Dohai, Kali Mai*," or "*Dohai Devijí*," as the case may be. No other prayers are used. The long fast over, and the magician having at length received intimation that his wrestlings with Satan has been successful, he returns home to enjoy the fruits of his victory; in other words to commence business. It is soon noised abroad that So-and-So is a sokha, or, as the case may be, an ojha, and then his fortune is made. We have heard of a chupprassee at a tehseel who, so far from being ashamed of his profession, used to sign himself Ram Lall Ojha on all his official papers. As the fame of the ojha spreads, his practice and his gains increase. His little hut, commonly called a "takuja," is a rendezvous for the sick, the sorrowful, the vindictive, and the cowardly. If a child falls ill, the anxious mother proceeds to the ojha's hut, and tells what has happened. The ojha replies that she must place on his earthen *chabootra* as many handsful of rice or barley as there are people whom she suspects may have brought the disease on the patient. Carefully does she place handful after handful on the *chabootra*, fearful lest she omit any one, who for the most remote reason has any conceivable ground for wishing her or her family ill. When the process is complete the magician sets to work. If dissatisfied with the offering made to him, he declares that the right person has not yet been thought of, and more grain is deposited on his domestic shrine. Then after much gibberish, rolling of the eyes and revolting contortions of the body, the ojha lays his hand upon one of the heap before him, and declares that the person whom it represents is the man who has sent the demon of illness. Who that person is, is a secret retained in the breast of the person who consults the magician, as no names are mentioned when the handfuls of grain are put down.

Very often the ojha candidly admits that the illness is natural. In such a case the mother goes home contented, and seeks for the usual medicine. But when the ojha announces that the illness is the work of a demon, then there is nothing for it but to buy, or at least hire, from him the services of another and stronger demon. Here again the ojha is often candid enough to confess that he cannot cope with the devil in possession of the invalid, and that the mother must apply to some other ojha for help. But usually he provides his client with a supernatural ally equal to the emergency. It is a very awkward thing for the ojha if he miscalculates the power of his diabolical emissary. In that case both the evil spirits join their power against him, and his only resource is to recommence fasting, so as to acquire additional strength and renewed power. An inconvenient condition of life as an ojha for anyone who happens to be a family man, is that when he dies his children are in perpetual misery from the attracks of the demons who were once under the power of their father, and who now take every opportunity of revenge. The children have only two alternatives—one to become ojhas or sokhas themselves by going through the regular fasts, of which there is no relaxation for them on account of their father's magical power, or they must worship and feed the demons, and so appease their animosity. One odd feature in native magic is that castes and privileges do do not affect. A low caste Chumar, for instance, will apply to a Julaha ojha for a demon to plague a Brahman who has annoyed or oppressed him, never fearing that the fact of his opponent being a Brahman will in any way weaken the attacks of the demon.

We venture to think that the subject to which we have drawn attention—but the various phases of which are infinite in number,—is one that would not be found unworthy of further study by the criminal authorities of this country. A superficial knowledge of magic, as practised by the natives, might often afford them a clue in probing the depths, or at all events the shallows of crime.—*Pioneer.*

## CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is the list of pensions granted during the year ended the 20th of June, 1873, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Mrs. Sarah Gordon, in consideration of the services of her late husband, as inventor of iron lighthouses, £50.

Miss Eliza Keightley, in consideration of the valuable assistance which she rendered to her brother, Mr. Thomas Keightley, in the course of his historical studies, and of her own destitute condition, to commence from the 5th of November, 1872, inclusive, being the day following the death of her brother, to whom a Civil List Pension was granted of £100 a year in 1855, £50

Mrs. Louisa Chesney, widow of the late General Chesney, in consideration of the services of her late husband in connection with the Euphrates Expedition in 1835, £100.

Mr. William Gibbs Rogers, in recognition of his services as a wood carver, £50.

Mr. Alexander Bain, in recognition of his scientific services as inventor of electric clocks and other instruments, £80.

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, in recognition of his musical talents, £100.

Miss Martha Charters Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50.

Miss Mary Charlotte Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50.

Mrs. Frederic Louisa Knowles, widow, in consideration of the heroic conduct of her late husband, Captain Knowles, on the occasion of the loss of the *Northfleets* £50.

Mrs. Ann Munday, widow, in consideration of the services of her brother, Lieutenant Waghorn, in connection with the opening of the Overland Route to India, and of her own destitute circumstances, £25.

Mrs. Sarah Ransom, widow, in consideration of the services of her brother, Lieutenant Waghorn, in connection with the opening of the Overland Route to India, and of her own destitute circumstances, £25.

Miss Mary Jane Waghorn, in consideration of the services of her brother, Lieutenant Waghorn, in connection with the opening of the Overland Route to India, and of her own destitute circumstances, £25.

Mr. Edward Masson, in consideration of his services to classical literature, £100.

Mr. William Mann, in consideration of the time and labour which he has devoted to the service of astronomy, whereby his health has become seriously impaired, £50.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow of the Rev. J. Williams, formerly Rector of Llanymowddwy, in consideration of the value of her husband's Celtic and archæological researches, £50.

Mrs. Agnes Moir, widow, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Dr. Moir, in connection with medicine, and of her own destitute condition, £45.

Dr. David Livingstone, Consul in the interior of Africa, &c., in consideration of the value of his discoveries in Central Africa, £300.

Total, £1,200.

## HYDRAULIC ARTILLERY.

The successful results of the trial of the gunboat Hydra, which took place off Tynemouth on Saturday last, can hardly fail to exercise an important influence upon naval gunnery, and, considered in conjunction with some other trials now in progress at Elswick, they appear to justify the conclusion that a new epoch in gunnery is drawing upon us—an epoch scarcely less important in its way than the introduction of rifled guns. This view will hardly appear exaggerated when we state that what has, in fact, been accomplished is the simple and effective substitution of mechanical for hand-power in the service of heavy guns. Sir William Armstrong has now satisfactorily demonstrated that guns of twelve tons can be conveniently and expeditiously raised and lowered, sponged out and loaded, in short, entirely managed and served (with the exception of such human supervision as is indispensable with all machines), by a very complete and trustworthy application of hydraulic machinery. Very little reflection is needed to show how important is the result thus achieved; for the application of the system to a 9-inch gun is merely illustrative of its potential application to a gun of any calibre. If hydraulic machinery can be made to do all that Sir William Armstrong has succeeded in compelling it to do for the 9-inch gun, it is a mere question of detail to apply it to a gun of any weight whatever.

We have long since passed the time when service of heavy artillery could be conveniently, economically, or entirely effected by hand labour. In various directions mechanical appliances of one sort or another have been brought into play to supplement the too feeble power of the gun detachments. Gun carriages have for a long time past been little other than machines; the turn-tables of turrets may be regarded as a necessary part of the machinery of the guns which rest upon them; and the huge shot which are now used can no longer be lifted without the aid of tackle or other appliances. Under these circumstances, the doing completely, uniformly, and straightforwardly what is now done partially, disjointedly, and clumsily—the bringing together into a single apparatus the various mechanical appliances now in use for assisting the service of guns—was a problem which evidently must, sooner or later, have commended itself to the attention of a mechanical age. This, speaking broadly, is the problem which we regard as having been solved by the distinguished mechanicians to whom we are already indebted for the well-proved and excellent method of gun-construction at present employed in our service.

Water power is so much more compact than any other, admitting of very high pressures being obtained in very small spaces; so simple, safe, and precise in operation; its use has been so largely proved and is so well understood; and it is so convenient and controllable in application, since it can be readily transmitted round inconvenient curves and through tortuous ways—that it was of all powers that which presented *prima facie* the greatest sum of advantages when the question of dealing with heavy weights in confined spaces and for short distances had to be solved. Therefore it is not surprising to find that water has proved itself as docile and obedient an agent for the service of big guns as it had already proved itself for the opening and shutting of dock gates and of bridges, and for the working of monster cranes. Indeed, the application of hydraulics to gunnery is mere child's play compared with the far more serious and complex problems of hydraulic engineering which every year have to be faced and overcome. The interest in the present case lies principally in the novelty and neatness of the application, and in the fact that it opens out, as we have observed, a new epoch in gunnery.

We will now proceed to state what has been done, and here it is necessary to explain that the two questions of hydraulic loading and hydraulic lifting of guns must be kept distinct. They may, and probably will hereafter, be wedded together, but they have no necessary connection. The trial of the Hydra, in which the gun is raised and controlled in its descent by hydraulic power, must therefore not be confused with the trial of the method of hydraulic loading, which has been contrived but not yet fully applied. The Hydra gunboat has been built by Messrs. Mitchell, of Newcastle, for the Dutch Government. She is a vessel of the Staunch class and a sister ship to the Ava, already supplied to the Dutch, and which was fitted by Sir William Armstrong with a rising and falling 12-ton gun worked by steam power. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—Length over all, 80 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 6 feet; displacement (with all weights on board), 150 tons, speed, 8 miles an hour. She is provided with two pairs of distinct engines (one to each screw), and one boiler to each engine, so arranged that it may supply steam to either or to both engines. The engines are high pressure, compound, and surface condensing. They are, in fact, of the most modern economical type in regard to consumption of fuel, burning only 2 lbs. of coal per horse-power per hour, instead of 3½ lbs., which we believe may be taken to be the usual consumption to modern low-pressure engines. Each pair of engines has an actual indicated horse-power of about 50; the coal which the vessel can carry is 14 tons, so that steam can be maintained for six days. A small auxiliary 6-horse power engine is provided to drive the pumps for working the hydraulic machinery of the gun. The gun is on the rising and falling system, of which Major Moncrieff has been so persistent and able an advocate; but the system advocated by him of utilizing recoil—whether by means of a counterweight or by means of the direct hydro-pneumatic principle—has not been adopted by Sir William Armstrong in this instance. The gun, mounted on radial arms, is raised by the application to these arms of hydraulic power, three air-chambers acting as air-accumulators, and a pressure of 750lb. per inch being obtained. By this means the gun can be raised from the loading position (in which the men and gun are almost below the water line) to the firing opposition in about fifteen or sixteen seconds. But the raising of a weight of twelve tons is evidently no great accomplishment for an hydraulic engineer. The really important problem in the application of this machinery to gunnery was to control and adjust the recoil, so that the gun, while descending completely, might not do so too slowly on the one hand, nor too violently on the other. This has been accomplished very ingeniously and effectively by means of what may best be described as an hydraulic buffer—viz., an arrangement for allowing the water which has done the work of raising the gun to escape from the cylinders when acted upon by recoil at a speed which can be accurately adjusted so as exactly to bring the gun down to the loading position. It would be impossible to convey any useful description of the details without drawings, and it is no part of our present purpose to do more than state in general terms the means by which Sir William Armstrong has succeeded in applying hydraulic power to the raising and lowering a 12-ton gun—these means consisting, in fact, of an hydraulic machine plus an hydraulic arrangement for checking and adjusting recoil. As to the success of the system, no one who witnessed the trial on Saturday could have any doubt. On this occasion the vessel was taken out to sea off Tynemouth, and seven rounds were fired from her in the presence of a large number of naval and military officers. Of these rounds three were with "service" charges of 35 lbs., four were with "battery" charges of 50 lbs.; "pebble" powder and 250 lbs. shot being used in each case. There was no hitch or failure of any kind. The gun was loaded, raised, and fired, and loaded again by three men with the greatest ease and expedition, the time from shot to shot (including laying) having been in one instance one minute and a half. In every case the gun descended after firing to the proper loading position with great steadiness and accuracy. The laying of the gun, which fires from the vessel's bows, is effected by an officer stationed under a cover on the fore-deck, who also has the steering apparatus, and that for firing (by electricity) under his control. The direction of the gun is given by moving the vessel right or left.

The success of this experiment is no doubt important in relation to vessels of the gunboat class; but it is infinitely more important in relation to vessels where an all-round fire can be obtained. For directly it is demonstrated that ship guns of large calibre can be thus readily raised for firing and lowered under cover for loading, the Moncrieff, the question naturally suggests itself, Why employ turrets? The new system is designed, in fact, to supersede turrets; and very few naval officers would refuse to admit that to get rid of turrets, while retaining equal or superior protection, is a consummation to be wished. In the new system the vessel becomes practically a floating Moncrieff gun pit; and if deep enough it would be simply invulnerable, except by vertical fire or by submarine attack. Nor would the use of armour-plates—except perhaps, here and there, or in a modified form—be necessary to afford the gun detachment all the protection that would be required—since the service of the gun would all go on below the water line.

But this brings us to the question whether a gun detachment would be necessary at all; and here we come into contact with the subject of hydraulic loading, about which our space will scarcely permit us to speak at such length as we could desire. It must be said briefly that this is accomplished by bringing the gun to a fixed position, and then performing the operations of sponging, loading, and ramming home entirely by hydraulic agency. The loading would in every case be effected under cover. If the gun were in a turret, the muzzle would be depressed so as to bring it, below the deck; if the gun were mounted on such an hydraulic lifting and lowering carriage as we have described, the muzzle would not have to be depressed at all. As regards bringing the gun to a fixed point for loading, in the case of a gun on board a gunboat (as in the Hydra), the loading position is necessarily permanently fixed; in the case of a gun in a turret the action of the turn-table (which is always brought into play to turn the port away from the enemy while loading) would be applied to bring the gun round to the loading apparatus. To meet a possible objection that this would take time, we may state that the whole operation from the firing of one round to the loading of the next, and the elevating of the gun and traversing the turret, can be effected with a 12-ton gun on a turret in twenty-four seconds. By the operation of sponging the gun is also washed out, the head of the sponge containing a button which, when pressed against the bottom of the bore, opens a valve and releases a jet of water into the bore, the water being derived from the column of water which has served to force the sponge home. The sponge is also made to do duty as an hydraulic rammer, the shot being run on a little trolly from the shot rack to the gun, raised to the muzzle by means of a hydraulic lift, and then rammed home by the sponge, actuated, as stated, by hydraulic power. The whole operation can be done by one man, involving, as it does, nothing but the manipulating of two handles.

We need not enlarge upon the importance of a system which enables guns, however mounted, to be loaded completely under cover, which, if turrets be employed, enables larger and longer guns to be used in them than at present (the extra space necessary for loading inside the turret being no longer needed), and which thus increases the offensive power of the whole of our turreted navy; which gives increased rapidity and facility of loading, whether the comparison be made with muzzle-loading or breech-loading guns which utterly demolishes the pretensions of breech-loading in regard to its alleged facilities and advantages in loading; and which effectively removes, by anticipation, any difficulties which might present themselves with regard to the loading of guns of indefinite size. There can now be no more difficulty in loading a 70-ton gun than in loading one of 12 tons; and we believe we are correct in stating that a small engine of 10 horse-power would enable one shot a minute to be fired from a gun of almost any conceivable size. There are important advantages to be gained, and while congratulating Sir William Armstrong on his success, we are glad to be able also to congratulate the naval authorities on having promptly recognized the importance of the subject, and on having given orders for the system to be applied to two of her Majesty's ships, of which the *Thunderer* is one. There are some other aspects of this important subject, such as the possible application of the system to land defence, which we are compelled to reserve for consideration on another occasion.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## NEW "CLAIMANTS" TO THE CROWN OF FRANCE.

The Legitimists of France will doubtless take great interest in a case of a very extraordinary character which is soon to be tried before the Court of Appeal of Paris, and which if the claim of the plaintiffs were made good would considerably diminish the prestige of the Comte de Chambord. The suit is brought by the heirs of Naundorff, the notorious German clockmaker, who in the earlier part of the present century gave himself out as Louis XVII., and applied to the princes of the house of Bourbon to recognize him as the only legitimate heir of the elder branch of the family. They actually call themselves Louis de Bourbon, Marie Antoinette de Bourbon, &c, and have entrusted the conduct of their case to M. Jules Favre. Naundorff's pretensions were repudiated by the law courts, but it would appear that the documentary evidence collected since his death is important enough to give hopes of success to the claimants. The alleged substitution of another child for the son of Louis XVI. during his incarceration in the Temple is, indeed, less preposterous than might at first seem, and anywhow few historical problems are more curious and fraught with more much mystery. The partisans of the "substitution" allege that the young Prince was removed from the Temple on the 19th of January, 1794, and base their conviction on a letter written by the Duchess d'Angouleme. "On the 19th of January," she says, "we heard a loud noise in my brother's room, which led us to conjecture that he was being removed from the Temple, and we were all the more convinced of the fact when, looking through the keyhole, we saw his clothes, &c., being carried away. On the following day we heard the door opened and steps in the room, and we always remained persuaded that the Dauphin was gone." The substitute, it is further alleged, was a dumb child, and the stratagem was concocted by MM. de Frotte and Ojardins, emissaries of the Prince de Conde, who had bought over the gaoler Simon. From this memorable day it is historically certain that the Dauphin was never seen and the precautions taken to prevent any communication between the Royal child with the outside world and even with the inmates of the prison were singularly diligent. Strict orders were given not on any pretence to let him communicate with his sister, and he was kept in complete solitude. He was further confined in a dark room; and Laurent, the head gaoler of the Temple, who according to the Duchess d'Angouleme's own evidence, had hitherto treated him with great respect, henceforth showed no regard whatever for the prisoner. This, no doubt, might give a semblance of probability to the inference that Laurent could have no interest in an obscure child who was the victim of some mysterious machination. It is also certain that the young captive was completely dumb from the period assigned as that of the substitution. When the delegates of the Committee of Public Safety visited him in February, 1795, he did all that was demanded of him, rose and walked a few steps at their bidding, but disregarded all injunctions to speak. Simon's wife passed the remainder of her life at the Hospital for Incurables; and, according to the testimony of the sisters who attended her, she repeatedly denied the death of the Dauphin. She declared that she and her husband had taken part in his escape on the very day of their removal from the Temple; she explained that a basket containing toys for the young Prince, among which was a large cardboard horse, had been brought to the prison, that the dumb child was in it, and that the Dauphin took his place in the basket, and was carried out in a cart among their articles of furniture.

The death of Louis XVII. took place on the 29th Prairial. The Government, by a strange exception in so important a matter, left to the officers of the prison the care of testifying to the death of the child and abstained from legally establishing the identity of the corpse. However, an autopsy was ordered; but the surgeons were ushered into a room which was so dark that they complained of being unable to perform their task; a small quantity of light was then let in, and they drew up the following statement:—

Arrivés tous les quatre (Pelletan, Dumangin, Lassus et Jenroy) a la porte exterieure du Temple, nous y avons ete reçus par les commissaires qui nous ont introduits dans la tour. Parvenus au deuxieme etage, dans un appartement dans la seconde piece nous avons trouve dans un lit le corps mort *d'un enfant qui nous a paru age d'environ dix ans, que les commissaires nous ont dit etre celui du fils du defunt Louis Capet, et que deux d'entre nous ont reconnu pour etre l'enfant auquel ils donnaient des soins depuis plusieurs jours. &c.* Two days elapsed before the body was carried out at night and interred in the cemetery of Sainte Marguerite. Later on under the Restoration the Duchess d'Angouleme refused, for reasons unknown, to have the remains transferred to a more suitable place.

Naturally enough Naundorff, whose descendants now appeal to the justice of France, was not the only pretender to an identity surrounded with so little mystery and doubt. Jean Marie Hervagault, son of a tailor of St. Lo, put forth Royal pretensions in 1803. The adventurer was singularly successful. Fervent Royalists received him with open arms; he was feted, congratulated, and unequivocally recognized by nobles. But Foucé, the Minister of Police, ordered his arrest, and Hervagault atoned in prison until his death for his ridiculous imposture. His example was followed by Eleazar Williams, Richemonte, and lastly by Naundorff, whose claim was by far the most plausibly maintained. *En attendant* that the Republican M. Jules Favre throws light in the Court of Appeal on the descent of his would be Royal clients, the opinion of so serious an historian as M. Louis Blanc May be quoted. This writer admits that, in spite of the most minute inquiries into the fate of young Louis, there is ample room for doubt, ends by observing that so large a number of dauphins would not have turned up if the impossibility of meeting with the real one had been satisfactorily demonstrated.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

By the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F. R. M. S.

It is the destiny of all scientific hypotheses to be popular in proportion to their ability to cover the largest area of facts and afford the most philosophical explanation of difficulties. But science, true to herself, never rests in a hypothesis however perfect it may appear. It is tested by fact. The hypothesis of Natural Selection has had—what from its very nature it had a right to—a very careful hearing and a reception afforded to few scientific speculations. But it has in turn pointed out fields of inquiry, and the results of work in these are now gradually being given to the scientific world. One of the most accomplished opponents of the doctrine, as it stands, is St. George Mivart, F.R.S., the author of the "Genesis of Species," the most complete critical examination of "The Origin of Species" that has yet appeared. Mr. Mivart is a practical comparative anatomist, taking his place among the first men in England. He has just furnished students with a paper entitled "Men and Apes." It is in no sense speculation or generalization; it is a bare statement of fact well known to all anatomist. Its object is to show that from an anatomical point of view no *line* of descent, such as that claimed for man from apes, can be shown to have existed. The gorilla, for example, placed by the supporters of natural selection nearest to man, is really devoid of many manlike anatomical attributes, which are actually possessed by the lemurs! The gorilla belongs to the African group of the latisternal sub-family of the old-world apes, of the anthropoid division of the order Primates. It is from the old-world apes that evolution distinctively derives man. Mr. Mivart, as a comparative anatomist, asks what are the degrees of resemblance to man which the various kinds of ape exhibit? and is there a direct increase of resemblance as we approach the ape, reputed as the highest? As to the hairy covering of apes, in the baboons and long-tailed monkeys of the old-world the hinder part of the body is naked; but this cannot be an approximation to man, for the higher apes, including the gorilla, do not possess it. Long hair on the head is found, but not in the highest apes, only in those considerably below them. A beard is not unknown amongst apes, but if we want to see it in luxuriance we must go to a low class of new-world apes! The direction of the hair on the arm and forearm in man is not imitated by all the higher apes, yet we find it so directed in one of the lowest apes. The highest apes agree with man in being devoid of a tail, but this cannot have been the result of gradual selection, for the ape of Gilbraltar, and even the Slender Lemur—immensely below them—are also without it; while the tail reaches it maximum of development in species only four removes from the gorilla. The backbone in man has a beautiful sigmoid curvature. Now it is not the highest apes, as it should be on the theory of development, but the baboons, that offer us the nearest resemblance to this. In the lumbar region of the spine, the Slender Lemur comes quite as near to man as the gorilla! It is the same with the sacrum—the large solid piece of bone to which the thigh-bones are joined,—while the angle which this bones makes with the backbone is nearest man not in the highest apes, but in some baboons. In the relative shortness of breastbone man agrees not with the gorillas, but with those next below them, and with the gibbons. The gorilla and the chimpanzee have thirteen pairs of ribs, but the orang and the gibbons have eleven, as in man. In the same way the latter have five lumbar vertebræ as in man; while the former have only four, and sometimes three. The bones of the neck in man have only short spines: in the orang and the gorilla they are enormously long. Natural selection accounts for this by the great weight of the head and jaws in these apes. But there is a little group (Nycticebine) which has a parallel diversity and relatively the same weight of head. Man's skull in the frontal region has a high rounded contour. Not only does this not exist in the highest apes, but in its place there is a great bony crest for the attachment of muscles like those of a carnivorous animal; while it is in the American monkeys that the greatest resemblance to man is seen. The preponderance of the brain-case of the skull over the bony face is more imitated in the gibbons than the higher apes; but these are exceeded by American monkeys, and the squirrel monkey exceeds man himself. The gorilla and its compeers have no chin; but there is one gibbon (and no other ape or lemuroid) that possesses it in a small degree. The gorilla, unlike the chimpanzee and most gibbons, has the bones of the nose similar in plan to man; but Mivart contends that it does not indicate development, for a still more decided resemblance exists in some apes considerably lower in the scale. The length of the arm and hand more nearly approach man in the orang and the gibbons than in either the chimpanzee or the gorilla. So with the leg and foot. A great deal has been written lately on a certain perforation called the *supra condyloid foramen*, which has been found in a certain number of ancient human skeletons: it has been used as evidence to show that man shows in the older remains of the race the last traces of transition from the higher apes. Mr. Mivart points out that it is not in the gorilla nor any of the higher apes, not indeed in any *one* of the old-world monkeys at all, that we find such a perforation. We have to descend to the new-world monkeys (which are excluded from our direct pedigree) and the half apes before we find it. The gorilla and man agree in having eight bones in the wrist; but here again a genus of lemuroidas—enormously below—have the same. The marmoset preserves almost human proportions between the length of the thumb and the longest finger; not so the higher apes. The length of the thigh bone compared with the spine is greater in man than in any of the latisternal apes. But the spider monkeys come much nearer, and in the gibbons it is even longer than in man. These and many other osteological facts Mivart holds that are inflicitive rather to radiate from man in various directions than to approach him along one definable route. The same thing is pointed out in the muscles, and also especially in relation to the brain. It is not (as it should be on the natural selection hypothesis) the gorilla, nor the chimpanzee, nor the gibbons, but it is the orang, that stands in this matter in the highest rank. This, the work of the late M. Gratiolet, Professor Rolleston, and Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., have clearly shown. Indeed the gorilla is inferior in brain development to its smallest African congener—the chimpanzee. It is quite clear, therefore, that on any conceivable hypothesis there are many similar structures, each of which must be considered to have been independently evolved *in more than one instance*. If the number of wrist bones be deemed a special mark of affinity between man and the gorilla, why is it not equally so between man and a genus of lemuroidea similarly formed? If the theory of human development be true, the facts of anatomy should show a gradual rise and progression in the evolution of organs from the lowest lemur to man. But minute examination does not sustain this, as Mr. Mivart's labours show. It may be argued, he says, that these similar structures so capriciously developed are the result of "reversion:" but to what does such a supposition lead. Simply to the fact that the ancestor of all the apes must have had all the features possessed by every existing age—the wrist of the chimpanzee, the voice of a longarmed ape, the blade-bone of the gorilla, the chin of the siamang, the skull dome of the American spe, the whiskers and beard of a saki, the liver and stomach of the gibbons—indeed all the divergent features. This is only equal to saying that a manlike being was the ancestral form out of which apes sprung. There are many silent workers in similar fields to this; and the earnest scientific truth-seeker will hail the results whatever they may be.—

To the solid ground
Of nature trust the mind which builds for aye.

—*Pioneer.*

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